

recent democratic election, and H. Res. 39, commending countries and organizations for marking the 60th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz and urging a strengthening of the fight against racism, intolerance, bigotry, prejudice, discrimination, and anti-Semitism.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 26, 2005

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I apologize for missing votes on the evening of January 25, 2005. I was on my way back to the United States from Chad and Algeria, where I witnessed first-hand the results of the genocide occurring in Sudan. Had I been able to, I would have voted: "Yes" on H. Con. Res. 16 (rollcall vote No. 8); "yes" on H. Res. 39 (rollcall vote No. 9).

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THE OLD FORT LIONS CLUB ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 26, 2005

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to pay tribute to an outstanding service organization located in Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. On December 14, 2004, the Lion's Club of Old Fort, OH, celebrated its 60th anniversary.

The village of Old Fort, my hometown, is a community renowned for its civic pride and commitment to service. In 1944, it was home to five active churches, an active Grange as well as school organizations dedicated to helping others. There was not, however, an agency which could coordinate these services to provide for the entire community.

My father, P.M. Gillmor, who served as the first president of the Old Fort Lions Club, along with Ralph Blaney, were members of the nearby Tiffin Lions Club. Together, they proposed that Old Fort should form a club of their own. After enlisting 41 good citizens of Old Fort, they became charter members and joined Lions International.

The Lions Club was a good fit for Old Fort and the members were active in the community from the very beginning. Throughout its history there has never been a lack of enthusiasm or volunteer labor for its many projects. In addition, the Old Fort Lions Club has been active throughout the years in zone, State and International Lions. Ralph Blaney served as an international director, David Biddle and Ralph Gillmor served as district governors, and the Club has had many zone officers.

Anniversaries are a time to reflect upon a steadfast tradition of service. They are also a time to look toward new horizons. Lions have made it their responsibility to serve those in need by keeping pace with the ever increasing challenges facing mankind.

Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that the community and the members of the club have greatly benefited from the effort that was started in 1944. I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the achievements of the Old Fort Lions and encourage them to continue to uphold what has become the standard for service in Ohio.

IN HONOR OF TOMMY G. THOMPSON

HON. MARK GREEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 26, 2005

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor and pleasure to recognize before this body one of our Nation's most dedicated public servants—Secretary Tommy G. Thompson of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Here in Washington, DC, most folks know Tommy for his role in transforming the Department of Health and Human Services into a highly sophisticated, highly organized agency equipped to combat the threat of bioterrorism. His hard work and steady leadership helped steer our Nation through some of its darkest moments, and America is a far safer place today because of his tireless efforts.

But the service of Tommy Thompson will be heralded for decades far beyond the D.C. Beltway as well. As a member of the Wisconsin State Assembly, followed by a historic 14-year tenure as Governor of the Badger State, Tommy solidified his place as one of the greatest public servants in American history. Personally, Tommy encouraged me to run for the State Assembly and later the U.S. Congress, and he has played a monumental role in shaping the political careers of countless others.

Mr. Speaker, as Secretary Thompson prepares to leave his post at the Department of Health and Human Services, I would like to once again thank him for his years of devoted service to the State of Wisconsin and our great Nation, and wish him the best of luck in all his future endeavors.

THE GOVERNMENT RESERVATION ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT FOR EDUCATION ACT (GRADE-A)

HON. MARK STEVEN KIRK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 26, 2005

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill to fully fund the Impact Aid program. Earlier today, along with twenty-seven bi-partisan co-sponsors I introduced the Government Reservation Accelerated Development for Education Act or GRADE-A bill.

This bill is intended to fulfill an obligation the Federal Government made in 1950 when Congress established the Impact Aid program. Impact Aid was created because Congress recognized the obligation of the federal government to assist school districts and commu-

nities that experience a loss in their local property tax base due to the presence of the federal government. Between 1950 and 1969, the Impact Aid program was fully funded by Congress. Since that time, the funding level has not kept pace with the amount required to cover the federal government's tax obligation.

Overseas, the Department of Defense runs many schools for the dependents of U.S. service personnel. Many people ask why the Department does not run such schools within the United States. The answer is that the children of military personnel already suffer enough with their parents on long deployments overseas. We should not segregate military kids from schools when stationed here in their own country. Military kids also tend to be high achievers with parents that on average are model citizens. They tend to pull up the academic and athletic achievements of the schools they attend.

With thousands of servicemen and women risking everything overseas, I can think of no better way to set their minds at ease then by taking care of their families back home. This support should begin with assuring our soldiers that their children are receiving a quality education. There are 15 million school children in this Nation who are eligible for Impact Aid. Enrolled in one of the 1,300 eligible school districts, these children depend on their schools to provide them with an education and their parents depend on the schools to act as a community of support while they are deployed.

In my district, 36 percent of all students attending North Chicago's School District 187 are "Impact Aid" children. Currently, there is no guarantee that North Chicago will receive the maximum amount that Impact Aid has promised to provide for its students. We must guarantee our servicemen and women a quality education for their families.

But an even more pressing issue occurs at two other school districts in my district. About one in twenty students in School District 225 (Glenview), as well as School Districts 112 and 113 (Highwood/Highland Park), are Impact Aid children. Due to the current funding formulas, District 225 only receives \$110,000, and Districts 112/113 \$100,000. The money they receive is 90 percent short of the cost of educating these children. This shortfall creates a strain on the school districts overall.

The quickest way to take a soldier or sailor's mind off their mission is to have them worrying about their children's education. Kids from military families come from some of the hardest working, most patriotic families, but the schools they attend sometimes face short funding. This is because of the way we fund our Nation's schools. Impact Aid honors our commitment to military. It guarantees that those families who serve to protect our freedom are in turn protected by the federal government.

We should support the Impact Aid program because it is the right thing to do to make sure schools near military bases are adequately funded. We should also support this program because it is important to the future of our country's defense. The United States established the all-volunteer military thirty years ago. After decades of experience, we now know that the children of military personnel